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# New-Dork Daily Tribune

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THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-During the people's fête on the Hodynsky Plain, Moscow, over 1,100 persons were trampled to death by the crowding peo-= It is reported from London that England has changed her plans for a Soudan campaign. ==== It is deemed unlikely in Havana M. G. Mendoza, who is charged with swindling August Belmont & Co., will be allowed to be brought to New-York for trial. DOMESTIC .- A tornado caused the loss of

twenty lives at Seneca, Mo. - The work of repair in the storm-swept district at St. Louis s vigorously on; the relief fund now exceeds \$50,000. Bicycle races were held in numerous places throughout the country. = Prince ton defeated Harvard at baseball in a sixteeninning game. ==== Two men were drowned and several are missing as the result of a launching cident at Newport News, Va. Chace won the New-England tennis championship in doubles. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Memorial Day was

generally observed, the principal features being a parade in the morning and exercises at Grant's omb in the afternoon and at Carnegie Music Hall in the evening. - Yale won the championship and five records were broken at the Intercollegiate games on Manhattan Field. Winners at Morris Park: Sir Dixon, jr., Shake speare II, Don De Oro, Hastings, Dr. McBride, Clifford, Lady Greenway. - Many yacht clubs in and near New-York held regattas. Interesting golf tournaments were held at Ardsley, Yonkers, Morristown and Short Hills. The thirtieth annual boatraces of the Harlem Regatta Association was held, the University of Pennsylvania, N. Y. A. C. and Harlem crews carrying off most of the honors. the Irvington-Millburn bicycle road race R. M. Alexander was the victor; Monte Scott made a new time record for the course, \_\_\_\_ The New York baseball team won and lost a game with Louisville, while Brooklyn won two games from Chicago. = A thirteen-year-old girl was murdered by an unknown person in the rooms of her mother in an East Thirty-seventh-st. tenement-

THE WEATHER-Forecast for to-day: Local showers, cooler. The temperature yesterday. Highest, 75 degrees, lowest, 64; average, 69%.

Far from showing any evidence of decline in popular interest, the celebration of Decoration Day in this city seems to be increasing in importance and unanimity each year that carries us further away from the era of the war, and there appears to be little danger of the people forgetting those who sacrificed their lives on the fields of battle for the defence of the Union. Glorious weather favored the parade of the Veterans and of the National Guard, which, to the number of some 10,000, marched in gallant array past Governor Morton and Mayor Strong yesterday morning. The customary services were held at the soldiers' graves in the various cemeteries of the metropolis and of Brooklyn; Grant's tomb and other monuments of the same character were adorned with flowers and made the object of innumerable pilgrimages, and after baying thus paid a patriotic tribute to the dead, the living gave themselves up to the enloyment of what was, in every sense of the word, a most successful popular holiday.

It is a pity that the monster open-air banquet for the populace, which took place yesterday at Moscow, could not have been eliminated from the programme of festivities in connection with the coronation of the Czar. For it was obvious from the outset that there were great dangers inherent to an entertainment of this character, where the tables weighed down with herds of roast oxen and flocks of sheep, extended more than fourteen miles in length, where the wine was served not in bottles, nor even in pails, but in big fountains, and where the guests, composed of the lower and roughest class of the population, numbered well nigh double the 300,000 for whom the food and liquor had been provided. Of course the crowd got beyond control, just as it did at the monster feasts of this kind that have constituted the popular feature of each preceding coronation, and a number of people appear to have been crushed and trampled to death, the loss of their lives furnishing the only shadow to an otherwise most brilliant and successful national celebration.

The awkward complication which, according to our London correspondent's dispatch, published to-day, has been created at Cairo by the decision of the International Tribunal in Egypt against the use of the reserve fund of the National Debt for the Soudan expedition, only serves to demonstrate once again the illogical and paradoxical character of England's position in the Land of the Nile. The de facto masters of the country, which they rule as they list, they decline to accept the full responsibility of the situation, shielding themselves behind the Khedive, whom they have divested of every shred of power. It is this refusal on the part of Great Britain either definitely to annex Egypt, or else to leave it to its own devices, that renders it possible for a tribunal of foreigners organized and paid by the Khedivial Government to impeach the latter, and to render a

that Egypt cannot make war, even for purposes of defence, or take any step, political, economic its own revenues, without the consent of every one of the six foreign Powers represented on the International Commission for the bondholders of the Egyptian Debt. The poor young Khedive is indeed to be pitied. He is afflicted with a plethora of masters. Until now he has found it/difficult to get means of satisfying the contradictory demands of his Suzerain, the Sultan, and of his self-imposed protectors, the English. What he will do now that he is to be saddled with further masters, in the form of his own Mixed Tribunals and of the five Continental European Powers represented on the Debt Commission, passes comprehension,

The Irvington-Millburn road race, which was run yesterday under splendid conditions of course and weather, excites such widespread interest throughout the bicycling world that it is to be regretted that the event should have been in a measure marred by the charge of "pacing" brought against the winner of the contest, who was disqualified on that account, the first prize being accorded to R. M. Alexander, of Hartford, who was the second man over the tape. The time prize fell to M. Scott, who broke the time record for the event by riding the twenty-five miles in the phenomenally fast space of 1:08:29.

#### THE FLEMING TRIAL.

The trial of Mrs. Fleming was predestined to be one of those cases which are currently designated and long remembered as "cele brated." It is not always easy to explain why a particular crime excites extraordinary interest, stimulates the office of the public prosecutor to eager activity and brings every part of the machinery of the law into conspicuous operation, while another case, of equal importance intrinsically, exacts little effort, attracts little notice and is instantly forgotten. And yet the elements on which a prediction of notoriety can be safely based are generally discernible, and the expectation of a sensational trial is seldom disappointed. The comlute justice done in Mrs. Fleming's case than for murder, and it is a misfortune that, with the co-operation of the press, circumstances having no relation to the welfare of society are evolving a spectacular show out of a judicial process. Some things are done better in England than

in the United States, and the administration of the criminal law is undoubtedly one of them. Justice is far swifter there than here, and it is not less sure, to say the least. If in this case the processes of our courts could not have been employed to exhaust time and strength, the filling of the jury-box, the presentation of the evidence, the formal speeches of the lawyers, the judge's charge and the verdict might all have been comprised within the compass of two or three days, and there is no reason to believe that any wrong would have been inflicted on the prisoner or the people. Murder trials of the obscure variety often are conducted to a satisfactory conclusion in as short a time as that, when counsel have failed to find in them opportunities for display, when experts have not been summoned to accuse one another of ignorance or avarice, and no other obstacle has been interposed to prevent a rapid and orderly disclosure of the facts. The elaborate devices which ensuare the Court, exasperate witnesses, inflame the passions of brethren at the bar, and bewilder the jury, are as he did thirty years ago. The Russian Henot altogether prepared for that purpose, but that is commonly their effect. They doubtless ens to make the Italian stand on his dignity. It exhibit the ingenuity of lawyers and excite professional admiration of a certain sort, but they are the prolific source of delay, reversals, expense and substantial injustice.

Doubtless our laws permit much scandalous trifling with them, but can it be believed that no power resides anywhere to prevent such displays of venom and vulgarity as the trial of Mrs. Fleming is now producing from day to day? It is intolerable that Justice, in theory down trees and open new lands to cultivation, "august and pure," should be insulted by the but it is conceded now that forest clearing has districts; but it is destined soon to disappear alcourtroom into an arena the manifestation of passions which disgrace | migration, changed conditions call for new regu those who cannot curb them, while spectators, lations. The public lands are all taken up; agriwhose chief interest in the proceedings is inspired by the hope that a vile curiosity will be | rant the employment of large gangs of unskilled divertingly gratified, laugh and are happy, A star chamber might be worse than any concelvable abuse of an open court, but there is no need of enduring either extreme. Publicity is not inconsistent with decency. An issue of life or death does not furnish a suitable occasion for jesting. The lawyer who tells an undertaker on the witness stand to speak up as if he were sending the mourners at a funeral into the front room is not appropriately rewarded by the merriment which his brutality provokes, and the Judge who should permit have done for the United States, the present such sallies to succeed would reveal an inadequate conception of his duty.

The Fleming trial has already exhibited many of the most flagrant abuses which have been permitted to grow out of our system of criminal procedure, and all the signs forecast a complete revelation of these serious evils before the verdict shall be rendered. The case is sure to be notorious on this account. We hope that it may also be identified with the development enough to compel a wholesome reformation.

HOW THEY DO IT IN PARIS.

The President of the Police Board has been indulging in reminiscences of the public conveyances of Paris, in which seats are provided for all passengers. He contrasts that system with the indecent and dangerous crowding on the ganization under the management and control Metropolitan Traction lines in New-York, and thinks the former seems the more civilized, to the country. An Insurance Board of nineteen say the least; and he wonders why we can't do is to be appointed, one from each of the fourteen as well here as they do there.

We can; or we could, if we had the necessary gumption. There is no secret about it. The French method is entirely simple and practicable. The city of Paris grants franchises to terms-from thirty to fifty years. It requires them to provide a seat for every passenger, and to stop the vehicles whenever passengers want to get on or off, at certain fixed stopping-places. It limits them to a reasonable rate of fare. It for each omnibus and \$300 a year for each car. It makes them divide equally with the city all surplus profits above certain fixed dividends. And finally, it strictly enforces all these regulations and requirements.

. Why not adopt such a system here? The company will probably answer that it is impossible; a road could not be operated here on such terms except at a heavy loss. Again, why not? It is possible to do it in Paris. "La Compagnie thropic concern. It is a money-making concern. It is not bankrupt, nor in danger of bankruptey. It is paying good dividends every year; and it is paying \$400,000 a year to the city for its franchises. If it were to surrender its franchises to-morrow, there are hundreds of capitalists in Paris who would bid for them eagerly. There is every reason to believe that such a system might not pay large dividends on watered stock. It would pay honest dividends on honestly in-

vested capital. not be one that the Police Board can deal with, in all respects; though the police certainly ought to be empowered to ston

decision which is equivalent to a declaration that make up the daily conduct of the Metropolitan lines. It is a question that should be dealt with, radically and thoroughly, by those or administrative, involving the expenditure of who are charged with the making and adminis tering of laws for the public welfare, and the sooner that is done the better for all concerned,

RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

General Francis A. Walker contributes to the June number of "The Atlantic Monthly" an extremely significant article on "Restriction of Immigration," in which he makes some startling propositions concerning the effect on the native stock of the accessions from without. The propriety of scrutinizing arriving foreigners and shutting out all those mentally and physically unfit he holds to be no longer open to discussion. The immigration problem has gone beyond that, and the question now is not of preventing the jails and asylums being stuffed by European arrivals; "but of protect-"ing the American rate of wages, the American "standard of living, and the quality of Ameri-"can citizenship from degradation through the "tumultuous access of vast throngs of ignorant "and brutalized peasantry from the countries "of Eastern and Southern Europe." In earlier days the American people had no

doubt that they derived great advantage from immigration. It was thought that the newcomers were needed to fill up our vast unoccupied territories, and it has since been said that but for the low-class foreign labor the canal digging and railroad building so important for the development of the country could never have been done. The truth of both these views is frankly challenged by General Walker. Between 1790 and 1830 a homogeneous and almost wholly native population grew from less than four to nearly thirteen millions, an increase of 227 per cent-a rate, according to General Walker, unparalleled in history. The growth each decade had been between 33 and 38 per cent. During the next thirty years the conditions were more favorable than ever to life and reproduction, and foreign immigration began in earnest to do its share in increasing the population. But the rate of increase among Americans began to decrease with the foreign influx, and went so far as absolutely to offset the arrivals. munity has no greater interest in seeing abso- In 1850, in spite of the incoming of 2,500,000 in thirty years, the population differed by less it continually has in the trial of indictments than 10,000 from what would have existed, according to the previous rate of increase, had no foreigners arrived. This is explained by the profound social and economic changes made by the immigrant and the well-known fact that the birth rate of a people falls when they are subfected to such changes. Americans shrank alike from the social contact and the economical competition of the foreigners. "They became "increasingly unwilling to bring forth sons and "daughters who should be obliged to compete "in the market for labor and in the walks of "life with those whom they did not recognize "as of their own grade and condition," it was, and not growing luxury, that checked

the increase of the native stock. General Walker shows that it was the low type of the foreign laborer and not contempt for labor which drove the American from ditching and shovelling. No early American shrank from any kind of work that had to be done, nor thought it made him less the equal of his neighbor. But the ignorant foreigner came who could do nothing but handle a pick and shovel, and such labor began to mean associating with him and being thought like him. Then the American thought himself too good for that work. The same process still goes on. The Italian began to dig ditches, and the more intelligent Irishman will no longer work in a gang brew, who is still lower in the scale, now threatis putting the cart before the horse to say that the immigrant came to do the country's un skilled labor. He came, and the labor was left for him because it was all he was fit for, and

the Americans could work at other things. But aside from the question of the desirability of immigration in the past, General Walker positive that it should now be greatly restricted. Fifty years ago it was good to cut for gone far enough, or even too far. So with Imculture no longer gives profit enough to warhands, the labor market is fully stocked, social problems and class antagonisms grow, and the character of the immigrants has degenerated. Thirty years ago the newcomers were the alert and thrifty of kindred Northern races, who easily adapted themselves to free institutions Now they are the scum of Southern and Eastern Europe dumped on our shores, having no aptitude for self-government. They lower the standard of labor and are the recruits of the slums. Whatever the earlier immigration may immigration is a serious menace which cannot be met by mere sanitary regulations. Radical restriction is the only remedy.

## A CHURCH INSURANCE SCHEME.

The Methodist General Conference has committed the Church to a doubtful experiment in approving the formation of a Methodist fire insurance company, to engage in the business of insuring church property. For some time an of a public and professional sentiment strong organization known as the Wisconsin Methodist Church Mutual Insurance Company has been in existence. It was organized in order to give cheaper insurance to Methodists in Wisconsin than they could get in the regular companies; and thus far it appears to have been successful. Its success has so impressed the General Conference that it has voted to have a similar orof the Church, to do a general business all over General Conference districts, and five to be nominated by the Bishops. This Board is to appoint a manager. Policies are to be written on church property at the rate charged by the regular insurance companies. One-third of the omnibus and streetcar companies for limited premium is to be paid when the policy is written, one-third by a note payable in one year, and one-third by a note for two years, the policyholder to be credited with his pro-rata share of the profits, if there are any. There is no intimation in the dispatches as to whether inexacts from them a license fee of \$400 a year | terest shall be paid on the notes, and the plan appears to make no provision for meeting possible losses.

It will seem to most conservative business men, especially those familiar with the subject of fire insurance, that General Rusling, a lay delegate from New-Jersey, was right when he pronounced this scheme visionary and chimerical. Insurance, he said, is not a dream, but a business, based on the well-attested conclusions of experience. And the Church is no more fit des Omnibus et des Tramways" is not a philanto to go into it than it would be to go into the drygoods or grocery business. This view of the case is not merely theoretical. It is proved to be correct by the whole history of insurance companies which have disregarded the wellsettled principles of insurance. The old-line companies are often accused of charging too much for insurance. But it is to be said of them that their rates are based on calculations could be profitably worked in this city. It of experts who devote their lives to the subject; and it is absurd to suppose that a board of ecclesiastics, with no special knowledge of the subject, is better qualified to shape the policy of an insurance company. The history of insurance is strewn with the wreeks of mutual benefit concerns, all of which were highly successful

ence of such a company in the Methodist Church itself, the Asbury Life Insurance Company, which started out some years ago with a great flourish of trumpets, but failed and left a great scandal. On general principles, perhaps, such a company ought to succeed; for it seeks to place its risks only on the lives of good people, whose lives are not likely to be cut short by vice and crime. But vital statistics is a puzzling sci-To modify slightly old Sam Johnson's line, it often happens that "superfluous lag the vicious on the stage" in this crass world, while we have the authority of Wordsworth for saying.

The good die first, And they whose hearts are dry as summer dust Burn to the socket.

The Asbury Company doubtless insured none but good Methodists; we may add that it had to go so if it insured Methodists at all. But they paid so little for their insurance, and died off in such great numbers, that the concern became bankrupt. While this new fire insurance company does not propose to underbid the regular companies in its rates, it offers other inducements in the shape of long time for the payment of the premium, and a prospect of greater profits, owing to the high character of the risks. But a company that proposes to do business with assets two-thirds of which are promissory notes is hardly in a position to compete with rival companies that demand cash down. It may be that church buildings are a good risk; and if the proposed company could insure all the edifices of the denomination, and if the Church Board that is to have charge of it was certain to manage the concern as ably as the regular companies are managed, the scheme might succeed. But these two "ifs" and others that will suggest themselves will, we believe, lead conservative business men in the Church and out of it to look upon the idea as hazardous, if not actually unsafe.

### "A SINGULAR LIFE."

Emanuel Bayard, in Miss Phelps's fine story, 'A Singular Life," is an idealized picture of an apostolle pastor. He cared not so much to be "sound" in dogmatic theology as to save the souls and bodies of lost men and women. He was called "the Christman" by the denizens of the "slum" district of Windover, where he established his "Christlove" mission, and he fully deserved the name. His story is at once tragic and pathetic. He gave up wealth, ease, position and all the delights of cultured society, and devoted his life to the vicious and depraved. He was ostracised as a madman and a heretic by his Church; he was chilled by the ingratitude and hostillty of many whom he was trying to save; and, finally, he was killed by a brutal saloonkeeper only a week after his marriage to the woman he so devotedly loved. It is the chronicle of a martyr, a hero, and a saint, apparently throwing away his life for a fruitless and visionary cause

But was his life thrown away? Is there no room in the organized Christianity of to-day for the high-wrought enthusiasm and boundless self-sacrifice of a Bayard? Must such men go out of the pale of orthodoxy, as he did, in or ler to do their work for God and humanity? Certainly the type of Christianity described by Miss Phelps must ever be hostile to those who lay the emphasis on life rather than theology. It is dogmatism gone to seed, and its sole function is to see that its members accept every and all of the formulas into which it has striven to compress the whole of Christlanity. There is in it no room for that divine enthusiasm for humanity that sees in every child of man, however de graded, a potential child of God, a foolish and helpless prodigal, who may be brought back again to the home of his Father. Such is the picture of Christianity in "A Singular Life." Is it true to the facts?

It is certainly not true to-day that a man like Bayard would be forced to work outside the ranks of organized Christianity. Almost any of the great Christian bodies would gladly welcome him, and give him as much "slum" territory as he wanted. Men far more liberal in their theology than he are doing such work in the churches. The theological coma described by Miss Phelps may still exist in remote country together. Modern Christianity has los thing of definiteness in its theology; but it has gained in spiritual vitality and human sympathy. It is powerfully affected by the wave of altruism that is sweeping over the world. It is keenly conscious that it has a mission to the "unchurched masses"; and to carry out that mission it is often willing to adopt any expedient, from a splendid rescue mission building in the "slums," with its finely adjusted methods for getting in touch with men and women, down to "young lady burnt-cork minstrels" and church kissing parties." Grotesque though some of these expedients are, the impulse that prompts them deserves unstinted praise. Fellowship, it has been said, is the spiritual dynamic of the future; and in groping for the hands of the prodigal and the lost, Christianity to-day is finding its noblest life and mission. But, though Bayard could find work in a dozen

churches to-day, candor compels the admission that the churches do not tend to produce his type of Christian ministry. We would not depreciate the zeal, devotion and self-denial of the regular elergy. They do a needed work for religion and for man; and, as a rule, they are admirable type of a well-rounded Christian manhood. But yet one misses in the lives of many of them the apostolic fervor and abandon which possessed a Paul of Tarsus, a Francis Xavier and a Bishop Pattison. The average parson expects to do his work within the well-defined limitations of an organized parish, which is virtually a club of the ninety and nine who are not lost, and presumably need no repentance. He is "called" by this club to minister to its needs. In his work he may be, and generally is, faithful and devoted; but the work he does is routine work, nevertheless. Should be, like Bayard, feel impelled to seek for the sheep who have wandered from the fold-the criminal, the vicious and the vile-he would offend many, perhaps a majority, in his parish, who "hired" him, and who, therefore, believe themselves entitled to his services.

The truth of the matter is the Church to-day is becoming conscious of a new and glorious era in its corporate life, when brotherhood will mean more than it has ever meant before. But though it is vibrant with this new thought, it has not yet been able to adjust its old machinery so as to make it responsive to the new force. Through its guilds and sodalities, and industrial and philanthropic agencies of all kinds it is earnestly striving to show that it has a message of good news, a gospel of life and hope for every creature. But its efforts to reach those without the pale are largely unavailing, except here and there, so long as it is stretched on the procrustean bed of outworn tradition and parochialism and feels compelled to contend for the shibboleths of sect, rather than for the faith once delivered to the saints.

## HERR ANDREE'S EXPEDITION.

Herr Andrée will start for the North Pole in his balloon early in July, carrying with him two countrymen named Ekholm and Stindberg, who will thus share a part of his fame after he has earned it. The ascension is to be made from the Island of Norse Kocarna, near Spitzbergen. when the midsummer winds are southerly and are expected by Herr Andrée to bear him directly over the Pole, after which the air currents are supposed to make a circuit in the direction of Siberia, upon some portion of which the adventurous explorer hopes to make a successful landing. The Russian Government has distrib the outrageous overcrowding and other abuses until they were called upon to pay money on used a leaflet among all its villages and ports

risks. General Rusling reminded the Confer- lying in the extreme north commanding the inhabitants in the case of such a visitation to render the explorer every aid in their power.

> men for 120 days, besides photographic apparatus and scientific instruments, as well as three bags of wool to be used for beds. It was built in Paris by M. Lachambre, who is sure it will not burst and will float a month or more without losing its buoyancy. It is to carry an equipment of sails and guiding apparatus of which much is hoped, though their utility is yet to be tested. It is the finest balloon ever built, destined to a quest of the first dignity, and if it succeeds will be as famous as the Argo or the caravel of Columbus. Whether the Pole be reached or not, the adventurers, if they come back at all, will bring interesting tales and still more interesting photographs of that desolate wonderland which has baffled the efforts of so many explorers and oped its ponderous and icy jaws to devour so many expeditions. The whole world will look with interest upon Herr Andrée's experiment, and if he succeeds he will thus become one of the most femous men of his own or any generation. But as it is a far cry to Loch Awe, it is a still further one to the Pole, and no putter-on of the harness is entitled to boast as he that taketh it off. We shall have to wait a few months before deciding whether the King of Sweden in backing Herr Andrée has made a paying investment, but there is no doubt that it is a courageous and generous one.

## SMALLPOX AND ANTI-VACCINATIONISTS.

In Gloucester, England, the anti-vaccinationists have heretofore composed a numerous and important sect, and now, as might be expected, they are pretty nearly all dead of smallpox. The ravage there has been more terrible than any that England has known from a like source since the days of Jenner. With pestilence and death all around him, and many a family entirely swept away as the penalty of its faith in their unhappy delusion, the chairman of the Anti-Vaccination Society comes out in a public address saying that he does not feel like trying to influence his fellow-citizens against the prophylactic any more, and has himself been inoculated. To maintain his consistency, however, he asserts that his beliefs are entirely unchanged. He thinks that cow virus came out of Pandora's box, and that the best way to escape smallpox is in the Hibernian manner, to meet it half-way; that is, to let nature and the disease take their course without interference.

That is what they have been allowed to do at Gloucester, and the place was proud of its advanced ideas on the subject till the pestilence which walketh in darkness staiked forth upon it at midday, mowing down its people, old and young, like weeds. Now most of the survivors incline to the theory that they have been misled by a lot of cranks and fanatics. This is the precise state of the case, and they have paid piteously for their credulity and lack of sense. There are a few anti-vaccinationists in this country, but so far they have not been numerous or influential enough to do any great amount of harm. They are, however, the same kind of folk as their brethren of Gloucester, and only lack opportunity and power to carry out their theories in the same way. Something moderately but firmly repressive and corrective ought to be done with them everywhere. Their individual right to perish of confluent smallpox might be admitted as being constructively guaranteed by the Constitution, but even that embracing charter gives them no right to impose the maindy on other people. The best thing they can do is to abandon their delusion without waiting to have it scourged out of them as the Gloucester imbeciles did.

Now that the police have started to abolish the Fourteenth-st, curve nulsance, let there be no letting up till the cars go around it at a safe rate of

Little importance is to be attached to the rumor that the surface railroad companies on the other side of the river will apply to the courts for a writ compeiling the elevated railways to remove the structures they have erected over the plaza adjoining the Brooklyn Bridge station. It is regrettable that so much of the open space has been covered by these structures, but now that the surface of the plaza has at last been cleared of obstructing piles of building material and refuse it is plain that the greater part of it is to be reserved for the use of the people as an approach to the Bridge. It is too late to remove the elevated structures, but what is left of the plaza is to remain unobstructed under the praiseworthy decision of Justice Clement.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland thinks wild horses are about as numerous in Democratic State Conventions as they ever were in a Democratic Congress.

When Peffer's Senatorial term expires there is no reason why he should not be appointed laureate of Kansas. He has written poetry since the down was on his innecent jowls, where now the hair flows down in cataracts, and he is still at it, working nights and days and Sundays, turning out a product without known parallel in any literature or visible prospect of the same. It has the churning warble of a sternwheel Mississippi steamboat, and can be read both ways without any loss of meaning or melody. It coils its tendrils round all sorte of subjects and wraps them out of sight, like a Kansas squash vine running over a rail fence. In the matter of length his verse, like his whiskers, exceeds all competition, and if called to the official bardship of his State he will give it a more than Homeric measure. The idea is commended to that Commonwealth, as something must be done with him, and so far as he has been tested he is good for nothing else.

sioner Lyman has surrendered to the Constitution, and they threaten to go out of politics en-

For the cable road people to plead that with their mechanical equipment it is necessary to run cars at full speed around curves is merely adding insult to injury. It is perfectly possible, and they know it, for them to get other equipment, which will allow running at a safe rate. But they deliberately prefer to endanger human life, rather than to spend a few dollars on reconstruction of the road.

Since the time of Rurik in the ninth century about half the Russian rulers have died by assassination, and there is in these modern days no diminution, but rather an increase of their peril. The young sovereign who has just been crowned will have to take his chance of a like fate with the rest of his line and conduct his rule in a constant atmosphere of danger, and perhaps of terror, like that which never ceased to possess his predecessor after the murder of his father on his own accession to the throne. The portrafts given of him present a countenance of winning and innocent aspect, giving the indication that he will try to be a beneficent and kindly ruler. But that endeavor did not save his grandfather, and may not him. Whatever his future, he has been the central figure in one of the finest pageants ever seen in the world, outshining the triumphs of the Caesars, and making even the comp of Charlemagne and Napoleon seem rather like a side show. The good wishes of all nations go with the young man to his trial, but destiny has provided for him one of the most perilous and uncomfortable situations within its sift.

By-the-way, where is "the William E. Russell. who was Governor of Massachusetts from 1890 to

The city needs public baths beyond question and other conveniences such as it is proposed to supply, but it has no room in its parks for them. There has been a long controversy over the question of putting a new municipal building in the number engaged.

City Hall Park, and those who have been of keeping this park and all others free croachment have been successful. The ous regard for the parks of the city will be The balloon will contain provision for three if the effort to erect bathhouses in them is The plan is a wrong one, although the obj worthy of all praise. Hands off the parks!

Woman is a law unto herself in the nam of clubs as in other things, and may not we come the criticism or even the passing con ment of the male outsider upon her exp nomenclature. She may take the ground that is none of our business; that the clubs are be to name and run as she likes. If anybes wishes to try conclusions with her in this on tention, the field is open to him. We shall as We decline even to advance the proposition the the name of the Newark Woman's Club, Philitscipoma is not a miracle of grace and ap ness and euphony and everything else that beautiful. The foolish man asks the you mother if her babe is not a little crosseyed, but the wise man takes the cars for Syracuse and makes the inquiry by telegraph. The Phillip scipoma stands for philosophy, literature, ad ence, poetry, music and art, and all its need bers are suffused with these endowments as the rose with its perfume, and brimming with these golden treasures as the cell with it honey. Who is to gainsay the felicity of any of their inventions? Catch us making any captious remarks about the name of the Paint scipoma. It girdles the bang and side curs of the order, radiant as the circlet of Rhodop of the carcanet of Ysolt. The members of the Chiropean, which is a Brooklyn organization, consider the baptismal appellation of their own chapter a finer flight of invention than that of their Newark sisterhood, but they are women, and in such an argument can very likely hold their own with their kind. It is, field of debate on which the man if saplent and of wise counsel will carefully keep off the gran

## PERSONAL.

Captain John B. C. Andersen, who has just died in Philadelphia, was regarded as one of the most skilful navigators on the Atlantic. In speaking of "The Philadelphia Ledger" says: man of marked individuality-bold and impetuous and with a quiet confidence in his own ability that took him through many dangers. During his sery. ices on the Atlantic he received many marks of an preciation, and upon one occasion was presented with a piece of plate by the British Royal Human with a piece of plate by the british noval names. Society, in recognition of his humanity and become in the rescre of a crew of shipwrecked sailors, in crested in the scientific and mathematical side of navigation, he had in his leisure completed a work on deviation and variation, and some years are was interested in an effort to popularize Great Circles sailing among captules of sailing vessels. Some sailing among captules of sailing vessels. Some was interested in an eight of polarize derectors satting among captains of satting vessels. Some thing of an amateur artist, he became warmly at tached, while at Antwerp, to Robert Barrett Browning, and the subject of Browning's picture at the Academy of Fine Arts was often talked over between them before it was put on canvas."

Miss Catherine Lorillard Bruce, who presented to the Howard Astronomical Observatory the money necessary to purchase a twenty-four-inch teleto be devoted exclusively to photographic work, has placed a considerable sum at the of Dr. Max Wolf, of Heldelberg, a eminent German astronomer, for a similar purpos Wolf felt that it would be a gracious thing to place the order in this country. He has therefore asks Mr. Brashear, the famous instrument-maker o Allegheny, to undertake the work. The new miscope will be double, each tube having a diameter of sixteen inches. Hence two sets of lenses, which are intended to be exact duplicates, will be produced. The material will be the new Jens glass, which has attracted the attention of opticlass for the last few years. "Popular Astronomy" say that the instruments will be employed in photographing nebulae, comets and asteroids. The advantage of using two telescopes at the same tills that one will prove a check on the other. Valuable time will thus be saved in verifying results.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Jefferson, of Virginia, bal been elected to the new chair of divinity in the University of California. Bishop W. W. Niles (Episcopal), of New-Hampshire, who was thrown from his carriage the other day in Pittsfield, Mass., is recovering rapidly.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Into a certain Boston bookstore, says "The loss ton Transcript," came a man to buy a book. He had seen in the window a large placard bearing the words, "Life of O. W. Holmes, by John T. Mo jr.," and he believed that this was what he was But when it was given him and he had opened to the portrait of the Autocrat, a look of disappointment, which would have delighted Dr. Holmes, overspread the man's features. "This pleture don't look a bit like the picture of him in the paper," he said, in a tone which indicated how relative a thing is fame. And so he departed. It was another Holmes whose "life" he sought.

woman.
"It is easy enough," said the ladies and children's tailor. "I try them on my own boy, If the suit makes him utterly miserable, I know I have scored another success with the mothers."—(Clascored another success with the mothers.") cinnat! Enquirer. "It is all well enough," says a Connecticut man,

"for Albert Edward to dine with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston while they are in London this summer, but we would much rather Lord Salisbury would see them parade. He would want to arbitrate at once." ROMANOFF.

The Lapp, the Slav, the Tartar,
And the Buddhist came to town,
To see the Little Father there
Put on his little crown;
And every blessed name they bore
Was just a sneeze or cough,
Which made the whole performance seen
Quite a little 'Off.
—(Cleveland Plain Dash. A correspondent writes: "I inclose a reprint of

the commencement exercises of Elmira Femile College for 1859. This was before Vassar, Smita or Wellesley graduated any pupils. And yet " constantly hear these later colleges spoken of as the first colleges for women, though Elmira opened in 1855. After it was opened the students soon began to object to the word 'Female' in its title, and it finally received its present title, Emira Woman's College. Will you not, in the interest of truth, correct the prevailing idea that Vassar was the first college. college that graduated women? A Princeton grad-uate once told me that the course of study at Emira compared favorably with that of Princeton, NEW LANGUAGE TO HIM.

He prided himself on speaking twelve tongues;
He could trace to its root any word you might name;
But he read, twice through, a baseball report,
And then couldn't tell what they did in the game!

(Chicago Record.

Bicyclists have pushed their frozen way to sibris have mopped perspiring faces under the Tenges of Thibet, and have discussed tires and gearing beneath the shadow of the great Pyramid. The maidens of Norway have laid their lisen aside, and the matrons of Company lower their lisen aside, and the matrons of Germany leave their bables to gifte abroad on the public highways. The tinkle of the too familiar bell startles the bronce on the tracks in the Argentine Republic. In London, in New-York and in Paris wheeling is the fashionable fad of the hour. of the hour, a fad extending to every class of sowould ever expect the bleycle to become the race is Venice, where all the great thoroughfare of the city consist of water, and gondolas considute the ordinary means of conveyance. Yet, according to the report of the Belliah Cancer. the report of the British Consul at Venice, just published in London, the Queen of the Adriatic has suc-cumbed to the charms of the wheel, which monoolizes at the present moment all her attention and all her interest.

Bacon-I see they've put a sounding-board bed f the minister's pulpit. What do you suppose

that's for?

Egbert—Why, it is to throw out the sound.

"Gracious! if you threw out the sound there
wouldn't be anything left in the sermon!"—(Tonbwouldn't be anything left in the sermon!"—(Tonbwouldn't be anything left in the sermon!"—(Tonbwouldn't be applied. The first monument to be erected on the

The first monument to be erected on the Spids battlefield has been erected by the 9th Illinois Vercrans' Association, and will be unveiled on May 3. The monument is made of Barre granite, is 6 feet long at the base, 7 feet 5 inches high, and weight 16,000 pounds. The cost was \$1.00. On the can is a 16,000 pounds. The cost was \$1,000. On the cap is knapsack, crossed guns and a military cap with olive branch and oak leaves. On the front view it reads, "Ninth Illinois Infantry Volunteers," On the front view is reads, "Ninth Illinois Infantry Volunteers," On the reverse it reads, "April 6, 1852. Present for duty, 578 men; killed and died of wounds, 103; wounded, 263; total killed and wounded, 366." This was the heaviest loss sustained by any regiment in this of heaviest loss sustained by any regiment in any other single battle of the war, according to the